Building the future we want promoting disaster resilient nations and communities

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Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit

In 1992, the United Nations organized a conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit. The purpose of the conference was to rethink economic growth, advance social equity and ensure environmental protection.

Twenty years later, the UN is organizing Rio+20, a chance to move away from business-as-usual and to end poverty, address environmental destruction and build a bridge to the future. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) plays an important part in this future of sustainable development.

Here’s a look at the impact of disasters since the Earth Summit (1992-2012).

Impact by disasters

Impact by top 10 countries
Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (HFA)

- World Conference on Disaster Reduction 2nd WCDR, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

- HFA Overall Objective: “..to substantially reduce disaster losses, in lives, social, economic and environmental assets…”

- HFA 3 Strategic goals
  - The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.
  - The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.
  - The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes

- HFA Priorities of Action
Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

Five priorities for action

1. **Governance**: ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation
2. **Risk identification**: identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. **Knowledge**: use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors** in various sectors (environment, health, construction, etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**

*Words Into Action: A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework*
www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Words-into-action/Words-Into-Action.pdf
Globally mixed progress towards achieving the HFA
- Countries with NPs or about to finalize their NPs, report significant and ongoing reliance in addressing DRR cross cutting issues, more than doubles in most instances compared to those countries without NPs. Clearly, NPs are having an impact on mainstreaming DRR approaches.

- While at a glance looks like countries have slightly reduced their advances in the set indicators, a deeper analysis of the qualitative information provided by the country and regional reports reveals an evolution from a mindset of crisis and response to one of proactive risk reduction and safety.

- The effectiveness of regional organizations. The 2011 HFA Europe report finds that the European Commission and EU (together with other regional organizations) have been responsive to the needs identified in the 2009 report.
Towards the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

Mandate
• Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/199, UNISDR secretariat will facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Aims
• The consultation process to be broad (all stakeholders), flexible and efficient.
• Closely consult with Member States and other stakeholders on the preparations for, and deliberations on the post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
• Coordinate and support the preparation of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2015

http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/dialogue/
Identify issues to be addressed through:

- Consultations (i.e. on-line dialogues, global and regional platforms, national consultations, stakeholder and expert meetings).
- Previous sessions of the Global and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Government self-reflections on the current *Hyogo Framework for Action*.
- UN experience at the country-level through the Resident Coordinators.
Status

• Release of the Background Paper Towards a Post 2015 Framework for Disaster Reduction.


• A report on mitigating the financial impacts of disasters, entitled Improving the Assessment of Disaster Risks to Strengthen Financial Resilience published by the Government of Mexico and the World Bank as the first deliverable under the G20 disaster risk management agenda.

• On-line dialogue launched on 27 August, second on 23 September 2012

• 4th Session of the Global Platform for DRR (May 2013, Geneva)
The Future We Want is Disaster Resilient!

- Building disasters resilience shall be considered by Governments and Private Sector an opportunity rather than a cost.

- 2011 Global Assessment Report on DRR (GAR) and the 2011 Global Platform for DRR highlighted the need of policy formulation soundly backed up by credible scientific evidence to support public investments in DRM, DRR and CCA.

- DRR is growing high in the political agenda of World Leaders (G20 2012 in Mexico, SEE Head of State Meeting 2013, Global Platforms and Regional Platforms for DRR)

- Rio+20 outcome document *The Future We Want* point our the role of DRR has cornerstone for sustainable development.
Effective Science-Policy Interface (SPI) is pivotal to guide Governments’ decisions on disaster-proof investments and build a sustainable future.

SPI in Europe:
• Increased focus of European scientific projects (e.g. FP7) in DRM and CCA on policy-oriented research: Increased capacity to connect problem identification linked to practical recommendations on policy / investments options

• Need to enhance the communication capacities of DRR/CCA research projects to deliver effective messages/recommendations to policy makers.

• Broker role of regional and international organizations in bridging science and policy (UNISDR Scientific and Technical Committee – STC)

• Role of existing national mechanism such as the National Platform for DRR to create a venue for policy/research exchanges and knowledge dissemination.
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) main functions

**Coordinate**: (How Organise: GP, RP, NP) international efforts disaster risk reduction and provide guidance for the implementation of the HFA and monitor its implementation.

**Advocate**: (Encourage - Climate Change, Education, Gender, MDG) for greater investment in disaster risk reduction actions to protect people’s lives and assets.

**Campaign**: (Promote – Making Cities Resilient, Safe Schools and Hospitals Sasakawa Award)

**Inform**: (Provide – GAR, HFA Report, Terminology, PreventionWeb)

http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/

http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/19846
Thank you

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